

# The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLII. No. 6720.

號七月二年五十八百八十一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1885.

日三月二十一年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALDOR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. Group & Son & Co., 30, Cornhill, Gordon & Gotsch, London Circus, E.C. H. Hinde & Co., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEADERICK & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, LONDON.  
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIER & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.  
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.  
CHINA.—MAZZO, MOSSA A. DE MELLO & CO., Scatone, Quibich & Co. AMOY, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., FOGGIO, HERZ & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$7,500,000  
Reserve Fund, \$4,400,000  
Reserves for Equalization, \$4,400,000  
Dividends, \$7,500,000  
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, \$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS  
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SANSON.  
C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.  
H. H. HORTON, Esq.  
H. L. DALEYMPLE, Esq.  
Hon. W. KERWICK,  
Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
M. E. SANSON, Esq.

Chief Manager—  
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager—  
Shanghai, EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
Interest Allowed.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, August 25, 1884. 1423

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relatives, friends, etc., and addition to the deposit for a new account.

5.—For the desirous of saving some loss than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Orders containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1425

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1426

## Bank.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 16th July, 1884, under the Companies Acts 1862, to 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS:  
UNION BANK OF LONDON, LTD.  
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DE-

POSITS.  
At 3 months' notice 3½ per annum.  
" 6 " " 4½ " "  
" 12 " " 5½ " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

H. A. HERBERT,  
Manager.

Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

## Notice of Firm.

### NOTICE

M R. B. B. DALTON SAYLE was Admitted a PARTNER in my Business from the 1st instant, and the Name or Style of the Firm in future will be 'W. R. LOXLEY & CO.'

W. R. LOXLEY.

Hongkong, January 13, 1885. 76

## Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of February current, at 11.30 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1884.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 5, 1885. 209

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the REGISTER of SHARES of this CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th February current (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 5, 1885. 210

HONGKONG.  
Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Draws granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 25, 1884. 1423

## NOTICE

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relatives, friends, etc., and addition to the deposit for a new account.

5.—For the desirous of saving some loss than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Orders containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1424

## NOTICE

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relatives, friends, etc., and addition to the deposit for a new account.

5.—For the desirous of saving some loss than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Orders containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 1425

## NOTICE

THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sum less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relatives, friends, etc., and addition to the deposit for a new account.

5.—For the desirous of saving some loss than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Posts by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Orders containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the  
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING  
CORPORATION,  
T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884.

## For Sale.

## FOR SALE.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**

DEVOE'S NONPAEIL KEROSINE OIL.

PAINTS and OILS, TALLOW and TAR, PITCH and ROSIN.

AN INVOICE OF PARLOUR AND COOKING STOVES.

**EX LATE ARRIVALS.**

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

1RES. GRAVES,

BREAKFAST CLARET,

" "

SACCOONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCOONE'S OLD INVALID PORT

(1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

I and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

BOARD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.

ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

NOILLY PRAT & Co.'S VERMOUTH.

JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARSALA.

EASTERN CIDER.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. & J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

MILNE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, CASH and PAPER

BOXES, at manufacturer's Prices;

Sole Agents for

MESSRS. TURNBULL, JR., AND

SOMERVILLE'S

MALTESE CIGARETTES.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1885.

40

FOR SALE.

A BORROUGHS & WATTS SOLID MAHOGANY BILLIARD TABLE, Complete with CUES, POOL, PYRAMID, &c., BALLS, MARKING BOARD, BIENS, EXTRAS, CLOTH, &c., &c.

Just arrived from Glenfalloch.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, November 4, 1884.

1865

NOW READY.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong, and at the China Mail Office.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHHERMAN'S BOOKS for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

China Mail Office.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Elenius* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her and by the S.S. *Egyptian Monarch* from NEW YORK, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium—are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2.30 p.m. To-day, the 4th Instant, or before remanding the ship after the 11th Instant, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1885.

200

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED:

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Opepus* having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods have been landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Undersigned, at Wan Chai, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned, before Noon on the 9th Instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 9th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 o'clock To-morrow, the 3rd Instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ARNHOLD, KARBEG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 2, 1885.

191

## To Let.

## TO BE LET.

THE BASEMENT FLOOR, GODOWN and OFFICE ROOM of No. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD—CENTRAL, either Whole or Separately. Apply to

春 潤  
CHUN YUEN,  
No. 152, Wing Lok Street.  
Hongkong, January 26, 1885.

165

## STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in Commodities and well ventilated GODOWNS on New Premises in DUDDELL STREET, next to the ORIENTAL BANK.

G. R. JAMMERT.

Hongkong, December 27, 1884.

2178

## TO LET.

N. O. 4, WEST TERRACE. Entry from 1st February.

Apply to

G. C. ANDERSON,  
4, Praya Central.  
Hongkong, January 24, 1885.

137

## TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 3b, CAINE ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1885.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, December 23, 1884.

2164

## TO LET.

COLLEGE CHAMBERS (late Hotel de l'Université), Single Rooms or SUITES of APARTMENTS, Nos. 4 and 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL, No. 41, GRANADA STREET.

Apply to

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, December 24, 1884.

2165

## To-day's Advertisements.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAIPHONG.

The Steamship *Yung-ching*, Captain LINCOLN, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

224

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Thales*, Captain POCOCK, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 10th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Manager.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

225

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SHANGHAI (DIRECT).

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Knowles*, Captain WEBSTER, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 12th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

219

## THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

AT an Extraordinary General MEETING of the above Company held in SINGAPORE on WEDNESDAY, the 21st January, 1885, the following Resolution was passed:

That the Capital of the Company shall be increased to \$30,000,000 by the creation of 10,000 New Shares of \$100 each. That 8,000 of such New Shares shall be offered in the first instance to the present Shareholders at a premium of \$10 per share, to be paid up in the Amount of the Capital of the Company held by them respectively, and that the disposal of the remaining 2,000 and any Balance of the \$3,000 not taken up by the Shareholders shall be left in the discretion of the Directors, but shall not be disposed of at less than a premium of \$10 per Share.

That all Premiums received on the Sale of the 10,000 New Shares shall be carried to the General Reserve Fund of the Company.

The Company are now Open to receive Applications for New Shares (in respect of such as are, as above stated, within the Directors' discretion for disposal) from those who are prepared to support the Office with business.

Forms of Application can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned.

ARNHOLD, KARBEG & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

220

## HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors have appointed Mr. R. C. HURLEY SECRETARY and MANAGER of the Company from the 1st Instant. All Correspondence should therefore be addressed to him after this date. The Directors believe that, under the new Management, the grounds of complaint hitherto existing will be removed, and that full satisfaction will be given to Supporters.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

221

## To-day's Advertisements.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW CHIANG, TIENSIN, HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship *Agamemnon*, Captain WILBURG, will be despatched above on MONDAY, the 9th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

210

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The Co.'s Steamship *Yung-ching*, Captain F. SCHULZ, will be despatched for the above Port on MONDAY, the 9th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SLEEMSEN & Co.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

222

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 10th February, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

AN ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE WAR E. & C., comprising—

KANGA, IMARI, KIOTO, TORIO and SATSUMA, YANAGI, JAIS, BOWLS, PLATES, INCHINESE BURNERS, TEA and COFFEE SETS ENAMELLEDWARE, GOLD and SILVER BRAIDS, EMBROIDERIES and NEEDLEWORK, &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1885.

223

## THE CHINA MAIL.

The following mail notice was issued yesterday from the Post Office:—“For Koclung (or officers and men of the French fleet only, and purveyors, &c.), per *Aviso*, Friday, 6th, 4.30 p.m.” Another item in this notice was that the *Doris* would carry mails for the same port at the same time. The two small steamers here mentioned are German vessels which ply between this port and Formosa; but the fact that the Postmaster General here should advertise and despatch mails for the blockading squadron, calls for a few remarks. It must be borne in mind that in Hongkong we have approached as near to neutrality as the vacillating, half-and-half policy of the Imperial Government at Home will permit, and that consequently the acts of the local Government, or of its officers, must be weighed and pronounced upon from this impartial standpoint. In face of the recent proclamations—which bear more or less the character of tinkering and of compromise—it is not easy to discover what really is our position in relation to the French operations now being carried on against China. But assuming that we must be neutrals, on the ground that the right of search has been claimed by one belligerent, then some line of neutrality must be drawn somewhere. Touching the conveyance of mails to the squadron of a belligerent engaged in actual hostilities, the line seems to us to be fairly clear. Despatches or mails are certainly contraband, and any neutral forwarding them would do so at his own risk. But when an official under the orders of a neutral power advertises and despatches a special mail to a fleet with which a belligerent is blockading and making war against another belligerent; when the officials of that neutral power are employed in the despatch of such mails, and the Government buildings are used for preparing and despatching such contraband,—it may be asked if this is or is not neutrality. Suppose that a Chinese cruiser were to overhaul the *Albion* or *Doris*, could she lawfully take and open the mail contraband so forwarded; or, after seizing the mails, would the Chinese Government have a reasonable ground of complaint against the British Government? These are points which, though they may be looked upon as somewhat nice, are quite likely to arise; and as we have heard so much lately about a strict imposition of neutrality, it may be asked whether or not this example is to be followed by private neutrals. The Postmaster General may be able to give the best reasons imaginable for his action in forwarding these contraband mails; but in these days of alleged neutrality and search, the uttermost indifference to all previous arrangements should, we fancy, prevail in all the neutral governmental departments.

There is one other point; and although it may be advanced on the ground of reciprocity, strict neutrality can scarcely be said to make room for any such allowance. Admiral Courbet, it is well known, has acted with some severity in excluding mails of all kinds from Formosa. We do not allege that the gallant admiral has ventured beyond his rights in so doing; but if he has not done so, then it is perfectly plain that the facilities placed by the Hongkong Government within reach of the hostile French fleet are both foolish and wrong in principle. They are foolish because they are gratuitous concessions, in return for which no reciprocal advantage is gained; and they are wrong in principle, because, if the so-called ‘state of war’ justifies a right of search, then no British official has a right to ship contraband of war to either belligerent.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSED CANAL.—*Devonian*, January 15; *Sarpedon*, January 19; *Hellerop*, January 26.

The next FRENCH MAIL, by the M. Co.’s steamer *Sophia*, left Singapore for Sarawak and this port on Wednesday, the 4th inst., at Noon, and may be expected here on or about Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

The next AMERICAN MAIL, by the P. & S. Co.’s steamer *City of Peking*, left Yokohama on Thursday, the 6th inst., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday next, the 11th instant.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, by the P. & O. Co.’s steamer *San Pablo*, left Yokohama on Saturday, the 7th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 14th instant.

The S. S. *Telmacus* left Singapore for this port on the 7th inst.

The *Sural*, with the next English mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Friday, the 6th inst., at 5 p.m.

The following are the war services of Major-General Cameron as recorded in the Army List:—Major-General W. G. Cameron served in the Grenadier Guards during the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol as Assistant Engineer, right attack. Was severely wounded on the 20th October while in command of the Volunteer Sharpshooters of the 1st Division (Medal with two Clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Commanded the 3rd Regiment German Legion, with commission of Lieutenant-Colonel from May, 1855, to November, 1856, out of which time seven months in Turkey. Commanded the 1st Battalion 4th King’s Own Regiment throughout the Abyssinian campaign, and

the Colony may shortly receive a visit from a Parsee theatrical company. At all events such a company, comprising some twenty actors, and having the name of ‘The Prince of Wales Theatrical Company’ is playing at Singapore.

As will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns this evening, a new manager has been appointed to the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., and the Directors of the Company trust that the new arrangements made will ensure the success of the enterprise.

In a paragraph written before the *San Pablo* arrived at Yokohama, the *Japan Gazette* says:—The *San Pablo* is a splendidly built vessel; but as she is short in comparison with her beam, nautical men are of opinion that she would be very slow and unmanoeuvrable under canvas.

The Japan Herald Mail summary of the 26th ult. states that telegrams from London advise an advance of £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. They are quoted at 250.10 per share of £28 2.0 per value. This market advance may be accepted as the forerunner of another successful half year for the six months ended 31st ultimo.

The French Government transport *Toikin*, arrived at Singapore on the 23rd January, from Toulon, with naval and military reliefs for Cochinchina and Tonquin. She was the first ship against which the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act were enforced at Singapore, regards the supply of coal and provisions to belligerents.

We have received another portion of Mr Ferguson’s ‘Manual of International Law,’ and we are glad to learn that the complete work will be ready before the end of the present month. The portion which now reaches us deals with the interesting subjects of neutral commerce; visit and search, and capture; the right of asylum; and the 24 hours’ rule; and contraband of war.

A PETITION has been drawn up and forwarded to the local Government by Chang Wo Li, the mother of the man murdered at Tat-tea-nut in Nov. last, praying that the murderers of her son, whom she names in the petition, be captured and brought to trial for the barbarous crime committed by them. We fear the application for justice will have but little effect.

We trust that the Government will adopt adequate measures to ensure the arrest and conviction of the bold murderers of Huemann. The crime is certainly one of the most startling murders that have been perpetrated in this Colony for many years, and coming, as it does, in the wake of a long series of burglaries, it is clear that a daring class of criminals is once more at work in the Colony. In the event of the Police failing to arrest the actual murderers, a reward should be offered sufficient to bring the miscreants to justice.

The following items from the letter of a Peking Correspondent in the *Shen Pao* of 24th January may be of interest to foreign readers:—

It is reported that an official sent from Lii to Peking to get supplies states that the customs officials beyond the Passes (i.e. in Mongolia) find great difficulty in examining goods on account of Russians of all classes frequently crossing the frontier and refusing to allow the officials to search their baggage. The High officials on the Frontier ought, if this be so, to take prompt steps to check the first beginning of trouble.

REFERRING to the telegrams received from Mandalay, to the effect that ‘the Shans and Kackynes have joined the Burmese,’

it should be noted that most probably the Shans and Kackynes here allude to are bodies of the hill people of independent Burma who encircle Burmese property. The ‘Chinese’ also mentioned in the telegram as still holding Bhamo are doubtless the Northern shans, frequently spoken of as ‘Chinese Shans’ and (for brevity) ‘Chinese.’ It will appear to be pretty certain that the entire Shan and Lao people have risen, and have got involved in this outer wave of the Franco-Tonquines troubles.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TOMORROW.—SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

Cathedral.—8 a.m.—Parade Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. O. Cheshunt.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon, The Colonial Chaplain.

5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Colonial Chaplain.

St. Peter’s Church.—

5 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Bishop.

St. Stephen’s Church (all Services in Chinese).—

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Rev. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sau.

5.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Ost and Fong Yat Sau.

THE following are the war services of Major-General Cameron as recorded in the Army List:—Major-General W. G. Cameron served in the Grenadier Guards during the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol as Assistant Engineer, right attack. Was severely wounded on the 20th October while in command of the Volunteer Sharpshooters of the 1st Division (Medal with two Clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Commanded the 3rd Regiment German Legion, with commission of Lieutenant-Colonel from May, 1855, to November, 1856, out of which time seven months in Turkey. Commanded the 1st Battalion 4th King’s Own Regiment throughout the Abyssinian campaign, and

was present at the action of Argoe and capture of Magdala (mentioned in Lord Napier’s despatches as having “won his admiration by the manner in which he has commanded his excellent Regiment, and the soldier-like spirit which by his teaching and example he has so well fostered and maintained,” (Brevet of Colonel C. B., and Medal).

The Colony may shortly receive a visit from a Parsee theatrical company. At all events such a company, comprising some twenty actors, and having the name of ‘The Prince of Wales Theatrical Company’ is playing at Singapore.

As will be seen from a notice in our advertisement columns this evening, a new manager has been appointed to the Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., and the Directors of the Company trust that the new arrangements made will ensure the success of the enterprise.

In a paragraph written before the *San Pablo* arrived at Yokohama, the *Japan Gazette* says:—The *San Pablo* is a splendidly built vessel; but as she is short in comparison with her beam, nautical men are of opinion that she would be very slow and unmanoeuvrable under canvas.

The Japan Herald Mail summary of the 26th ult. states that telegrams from London advise an advance of £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares. They are quoted at 250.10 per share of £28 2.0 per value. This market advance may be accepted as the forerunner of another successful half year for the six months ended 31st ultimo.

The French Government transport *Toikin*, arrived at Singapore on the 23rd January, from Toulon, with naval and military reliefs for Cochinchina and Tonquin. She was the first ship against which the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act were enforced at Singapore, regards the supply of coal and provisions to belligerents.

We have received another portion of Mr Ferguson’s ‘Manual of International Law,’ and we are glad to learn that the complete work will be ready before the end of the present month. The portion which now reaches us deals with the interesting subjects of neutral commerce; visit and search, and capture; the right of asylum; and the 24 hours’ rule; and contraband of war.

A PETITION has been drawn up and forwarded to the local Government by Chang Wo Li, the mother of the man murdered at Tat-tea-nut in Nov. last, praying that the murderers of her son, whom she names in the petition, be captured and brought to trial for the barbarous crime committed by them. We fear the application for justice will have but little effect.

We trust that the Government will adopt adequate measures to ensure the arrest and conviction of the bold murderers of Huemann. The crime is certainly one of the most startling murders that have been perpetrated in this Colony for many years, and coming, as it does, in the wake of a long series of burglaries, it is clear that a daring class of criminals is once more at work in the Colony. In the event of the Police failing to arrest the actual murderers, a reward should be offered sufficient to bring the miscreants to justice.

CAPTAIN Robert Young, master of the steamer *Dora Tully*, has again got himself into trouble, this time at Yokohama. On the 26th ult. he was charged before the Assistant Judge (Russell Robertson)—with having assaulted Thomas Lackland, one of the crewmen on board the steamer. It appeared from the fireman’s statement that he had been left behind at Hongkong, in hospital. When he came out of hospital, he was sent on to Yokohama by the Harbour Master in the *Byronshire*, there to join his ship. On reaching Yokohama, he went on board the *Dora Tully*, but the Captain ordered him ashore. He went on board about a dozen times, but was always ordered ashore. On the 23rd ult., he refused to go ashore, and Captain Young then seized him by the throat and shoved him as far as the gangway ladder, and told him to get out as he did not belong to the ship. Captain Young, when called upon to prove the fireman did not belong to his ship, produced the ship’s articles. After looking at these, the Judge remarked that he found he must adjourn the case one week to find out whether there had been a false entry in the log book as regards the complainant’s desertion. There had been a communication from Capt. Thomsett, harbour master at Hongkong, stating that at the time the desertion was reported there the complainant was in hospital. This, he, the master, must be prepared to prove incorrect. In order to get at this he would be served with a summons for a misdemeanour. The line of defence that he, the master, had taken in the case made it necessary to proceed in this manner.

On the case being heard the Judge said he had concluded to decide the case against the defendant, who he thought might have assumed a different attitude towards the Court. He seemed a gentleman of rather litigious disposition, and he might have kept himself out of the scrape he had fallen into. He got every opportunity to do so at the Court. He must hold that the Captain knew—at any rate he should have known, for he had the means of knowing—that the fireman was in the hospital, and that when he made the entry in the log he knew the man was not a deserter.

Sentence was passed of a fine of £5, with costs, with the alternative of fourteen days imprisonment. Captain Young was also fined £1, with costs, for committing the assault.

THE San Francisco Chronicle says:—The announcement made recently that Mexico would enter into a treaty with China for the part which the Chinese troops are alleged to have played in the recent Korean disturbances; and, if the agitation is not judicially checked by the Government, popular opinion, which is already making itself largely felt, may easily turn to positively dangerous extent. On the 24th of last month, about one thousand natives assembled in a theatre in Yokohama, and were harangued at considerable length by a number of fiery orators who denounced the policy of the Government in no measured terms, and inveighed against China in most immoderate and violent language. Among the speakers were the editors of the native paper, the *Hoch Shinban*, and these made exceptionally fierce attacks on China. While one of them was in full blast and delighting his hearers hugely, he was suddenly stopped by the appearance on the scene of the Police, who declared the meeting suspended.

THE following Provisional Regulations, for the granting of the Bellotis Scholarships to deserving Scholars of the Central School and St. Joseph’s College, were published in the *Government Gazette* in December 1883:—

1. Under arrangements can be made for establishing Medical Scholarships sums of \$60 a year tenable for two years will be granted annually by the Trustees to the best English Scholars of the Central School and of St. Joseph’s College, conditional in each case on the holder continuing his studies during the two years.

2. The number of Scholarships to be allotted to each School will be annually decided by the Trustees.

3. The holders of Scholarships will be selected by the Trustees, on the Report of the Inspector of Schools.

4. A Scholarship may be forfeited in case of any serious conduct on the part of the holder, or of his leaving the School, and such portion of it as may be unpaid

shall revert to the Trust funds. The power of forfeiture is reserved to the Trustees alone, whose decision shall be final.

P. RYER,  
A. LISTER,  
E. J. ERTL  
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1883.

The *Official Gazette* reports that, early on the morning of the 14th ult., a bank about four hundred and fifty feet long, and sixty feet wide, rose from the sea in Kitagata Bay, “striking” Professor about thirty feet from the beach, and by midday it showed four feet above the water. At the same several deep fissures were created in the adjacent coast, and a subsidence, amounting over four hundred feet by thirty feet, and accompanied by a inundation of sea, took place.—*Japan Mail*.

The announcement that an Italian expedition leaves to-morrow with the object of occupying the important port of Massowah in the Red Sea is surprising. It was stated in the telegrams published in the Indian papers that the Italians intended to occupy the Bay of Assab, near the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, and one of these telegrams, which we reproduce elsewhere, gives particulars of the expedition which was to be sent from Italy for this purpose. According to the latest home papers, Zeila was the place which was to be occupied. It is quite possible that the Italian Government intends to annex the whole coast from Assab up to Massowah. The statements in the Italian papers appear, indeed, to indicate that a considerable extent of coast was to be taken possession of by Italy. There can be no doubt that the Italian Government transport *Toikin*, arrived at Singapore on the 23rd January, from Toulon, with naval and military reliefs for Cochinchina and Tonquin. She was the first ship against which the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act were enforced at Singapore, regards the supply of coal and provisions to belligerents.

The Bank of Japan and its branches have suspended or rather refused discounting and lending since the close of last year, and have also taken the charge of all Government funds collected in the form of taxes and otherwise, which has hitherto been undertaken by provincial banks. This is the chief cause of the scarcity of soft coinage at Yokohama. All private banks in the capital are keeping the sum up on account of the failure of their private banks in Osaka and Kyoto.—*Matsumi Shimbun*.

The business of importing Australian cattle into Singapore for the purposes of supplying the Settlement with good beef, is, says the *Strait Times*, making rapid progress. It will be observed that Mr. McLeod, who is present the only person engaged in the trade, has received a further supply of bullocks by the *Natal*, and is ready to fulfil all orders that he may be favored with. Mr. Osborne, who inaugurated this trade, is at present in Australia, but it is possible return shortly with some more cattle. Competition is healthy in every business, and there is plenty of room for both of the enterprising caterers.

A striking occurrence happened lately in the harbour of Tagal in Java. The Dutch steamer *Prins Alexander* was about leaving that port on her return voyage to Singapore when a Malay belonging to a cargo boat alongside other fell in and was pushed overboard by his master and was immediately attacked by large sharks. One of his companions went on board the cargo boat, seeing the master, fastened a rope round his waist and courageously threw himself into the water to render assistance. By this time however the first man had been seized, and the stout of blood had attracted four or five more sharks to the spot, and the brave fellow who had endeavoured to save his companion was himself torn to pieces before the eyes of the people on board the steamer. It is said that some blame is attachable to those on board of the *Prins Alexander*, but this wants confirmation. There will no doubt be a thorough enquiry into the whole matter by the Dutch authorities.

KOREAN intelligence per *Yokohama Maini*, which left Inchon on the 19th instant, is to the following effect:—Soul now appears pretty much like a deserted battlefield, there being very few people in the streets even during daylight. The Korean merchants have returned to the country, only some tea-shops remaining open. The Chinese troops are increasing the greatest prudence, and confine themselves to a good deal to their barracks. On the contrary, the Korean soldiers continue their lawless conduct in disregard of all discipline. Within the gates of Soul the Chinese are as yet the only ones to have returned, and both the Chinese and Koreans bear themselves most insolently towards the Japanese. Outside Soul things are more quiet and the Japanese are not looked upon with so many hostile eyes. No Japanese except those on official business remain in the capital at present.—*Yogi Shimbun*.

Some sections of the Japanese people are burning with a strong desire to take up the cudgels against China for the part which the Chinese troops are alleged to have played in the recent Korean disturbances; and, if the agitation is not judicially checked by the Government, popular opinion, which is already making itself largely felt, may easily turn to positively dangerous extent. On the 24th of last month, about one thousand natives assembled in a theatre in Yokohama, and were harangued at considerable length by a number of fiery orators who denounced the policy of the Government in no measured terms, and inveighed against China in most immoderate and violent language. Among the speakers were the editors of the native paper, the *Hoch Shinban*, and these made exceptionally fierce attacks on China. While one of them was in full blast and delighting his hearers hugely, he was suddenly stopped by the appearance on the scene of the Police, who declared the meeting suspended.

THE following are the war services of Major-General Cameron as recorded in the Army List:—Major-General W. G. Cameron served in the Grenadier Guards during the Eastern campaign of 1854, including the battle of Alma and siege of Sebastopol as Assistant Engineer, right attack. Was severely wounded on the 20th October while in command of the Volunteer Sharpshooters of the 1st Division (Medal with two Clasps, Knight of the Legion of Honour, 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Commanded the 3rd Regiment German Legion, with commission of Lieutenant-Colonel from May, 1855, to November, 1856, out of which time seven months in Turkey. Commanded the 1st Battalion 4th King’s Own Regiment throughout the Abyssinian campaign, and

Murder and Robbery in Lyndhurst Terrace.

A most cowardly and atrocious murder was perpetrated last evening between 7 and 8 o’clock at No. 40 Lyndhurst Terrace, two doors from the junction of Crofton and Ranelagh Streets with Lyndhurst Terrace. The ground floor of this house was in the occupation of an old Indian named Mahomed Ali Rohimalli, who kept a shop for the sale of Indian condiments, &c. Mahomed was in the habit of getting his meals with a fellow countryman, named Sheikhali.

A SKETCH OF FORMOSA.  
The following description of the physical geography of the island of Formosa forms part of the article prepared by Messrs Colquhoun and Stewart-Lockhart, and published in the last number of the *China Review*:

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Formosa is intersected by a range of mountains, varying in height from 200 to 12,000 feet, following the general direction of the island from north to south, and forming its backbone. The range is called by the Chinese Chiu-Shan, or Snow Hills. Its western slope is somewhat gradual, and falls on to a large undulating plain, which is one of the chief sources of wealth. The eastern coast of the range descends very precipitously, presenting the most dangerous shore exposed to the full blast of the Pacific. The western coast has no good harbours, and vessels are often compelled to anchor exposed to bad weather. The only harbours are Keelung and Tamsui, in the north, and Tawkuo, in the south. The Chinese are confined at present to the possession of the western plains, and the harbours and villages of the western and northern coasts, and to a few settlements on the east; the main mountain range being inhabited by aboriginal tribes, gradually becoming subject to the Chinese, or exterminated by them, the invariable result of the contact of aboriginal races with those of superior civilization.

The outline of the coast is very irregular, with numerous inlets and bold headlands. The island presents every variety of country—high peaks enveloped by mist and snow, valleys covered with luxuriant vegetation, and the extensive plain on the west, with its rich alluvial soil. Here is found nine-tenths of the whole population of Formosa. Through this plain rivers rise, now shallow and flowing from the foot of the hills. On the more abrupt eastern coasts, where there are sand-banks and dunes, there often a heavy swell, there is only one part of any considerable extent. This valley, known commonly as Kepulan, and officially as Komalan, commences some 23 miles south of Keelung, and extends for some 14 miles further south to Suao Bay. Its greatest width is some seven miles, the inland boundary being a semi-circle of mountains. Within the valley, one large rice-field, situated thirty-five villages and several thriving towns, the principal of these being Iotung, a well-built town with a population of a few thousands, and some trade. Although only settled since the beginning of this century, and in the early years of its occupation the resort of outlaws, it can now boast of a very orderly and respectable community, who live well, owing to the fertility of the soil.

Original inhabitants of the plain called themselves Kabaran, who had been driven by the Chinese to retire from the open country to the lower hills, where they are forced into contact with the untamed aborigines dwelling in the dense forests. The dwellings of these people are simple huts broken, sleep, eat, and drink, are exposed, singly limited, the precipitous and thickly wooded mountains coming for the most part sheer down to the beach, deep water being found close alongside. On the few small bays with patches of plain land which are to be found, Chinese communities have settled. The lower slopes of the hills are being gradually denuded of their covering, the edge of the wooded tract being invariably the boundary line between the territories of the settlers and the natives. On the east the streams are born mountain torrents, more like waterfalls than rivers, reducing navigation of any sort to impossibility.

The great defect of Formosa, in the way of the development of the island, is the absence of good deep-water harbours, and the violence of the waves in the Pacific Ocean, which renders navigation difficult and dangerous. The east coast is least visited by the full strength of the N.E. monsoon, presumably owing to the precipitous and mountainous character of the mountain slope. With practically no harbour of any value on the east coast, those on the west coast are mere roadsteads, with few exceptions, only admitting vessels of light draught, up to ten or twelve feet. The coast line, except in the north, is a succession of sand banks and shoals. From the brief description given of the main ports, which are open to foreign trade, Keelung and Tamsui in the north, and Taiwan and Takow in the south—it will be seen what enormous, almost insuperable difficulties exist in the way of navigation.

The northern part of Formosa is high, and mountainous, with the exception of its north and north-west points, which are low, with reefs extending a considerable distance off the coast. The sea has here a great depth. The shores in the immediate neighbourhood of Keelung is very fine, with picturesque knobs and undulating wooded hills coming down close to the water-edge, while behind these the mountain range of Taiwan, generally covered with clouds, rises to 2,800 feet above the sea. The verdure and vegetation here form to the eye a pleasing contrast to the flat western coast, and the general sterile northern mainland. Northern Formosa is volcanic, as might be expected from the fact that it is situated between two great volcanic centres, Japan and the Philippines. The river at Tamsui and the alluvial plain at the back of the town form a natural boundary between the Tamsui mountain system and that of the main mountain backbone of the island. This open roadstead, known sometimes as the Aping-ron, from the fishing village of that name which has sprung up on the ruins of the famous Syrup and Pill factory, is a steep slope from the sea, the summit of which is 173 feet high, a nearly level block, faced on the sea side by precipitous cliffs rising from the water's edge.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover.—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them as I have found numerous cases of some from their use.

John Archer, Hartlepool, near Sheffield:—I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141, York Street, Belfast:—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it to be.

J. S. McAlpin, 55, Illegian, Kendal:—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses.

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover.—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them as I have found numerous cases of some from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I am still more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darnell, Chelmsford:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

J. S. Balkwill, A.P.S., Kingbridge:—The public seem to appreciate their great value.

A. Arnould, Market Street, Dalton-in-Furness:—It is needless for me to say that your valuable medicines have great sale in this district—greater than any other I know of, giving great satisfaction.

Robt. Laine, Mokshan:—I can well recommend the Curative Syrup from having tested its efficacy for indigestion myself.

Friedrich, Arbroath, Forfarshire:—Sept. 23, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Last year I sent you a recommendation Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have very much pleasure in still bearing testimony to the very satisfactory results of the famed Syrup and Pills. Most patent medicines die out with me, but Mother Seigel has had a steady sale ever since I commenced, and is still in as great demand as when I first began to sell the medicine.

The cases which have come under my notice are chiefly those of liver complaint and general debility.

A certain minister in my neighbourhood has been noticed, especially during the earth-quake of 1867. There are six sets of volcanic geysers in the district. During the earth-quake mentioned the sea receded from Keelung harbour, leaving the anchorage quite dry, returning a few seconds after in two huge waves, sweeping away shipping, and destroying to a great extent Keelung and other towns close by, while even Tamsui suffered considerably.

Keeling is situated on the shores of a bay situated between capes Pali and Pelew, lying some twenty-two miles apart. The portion of North Formosa between these points, received the roll of the heavy sea of the N.E. monsoon, though fairly sheltered during the S.W. monsoon.

In the bay of Keeling, a remarkable black rock rises out of the water, half a mile from the flat summit, 580 feet in height. The harbour is easy of access, and fairly sheltered in all except the north-easterly winds, whose full force is felt. At present the depth of water in Keeling harbour is not sufficient for large ocean steamers to gain the requisite shelter from the N.E. monsoon, owing to the accumulation of ballast, which has for many years been thrown overboard, by the junks. The bad weather often prevents cargo-boats from going alongside the steamers outside. The harbour might be improved by dredging, which has been proposed more than once, but

it is more than doubtful whether the effect would be lasting. If the coal-mines are ever to be of any great value, or to turn out profitable, the water must be permanently deepened close to the town.

The so-called harbour of Tamsui, "Freshwater" town, which is really only the lower reach of the Tamsui river, lies in a valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a

summit 2,000 feet high. In the valley situated south of the high northernmost range, one of whose peaks stands 2,900 feet high over the harbour. To the south of this again is a double-peaked hill, with a